

# VIEW IOWA VOTE AS REBUKING CONGRESS, NOT THE PRESIDENT

Political Leaders Believe  
Result Will Have Salu-  
tary Effect.

## HARDING READY TO AID

He Is Willing to Call Con-  
ference Provided It Is  
Desired.

## TO HALT RAINBOW CHASE

Bloc System Is Denounced by  
Party Chiefs for Prevent-  
ing Teamwork.

By LOUIS SEIBOLD.  
Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York, June 7.—President Harding, who has been earnestly trying to keep the Republican national machine on an even keel, is neither surprised nor annoyed over the results of the Iowa primaries.

The nomination of Col. Smith W. Brookhart, an extreme radical, in the hitherto moderately conservative banner agricultural State has proved much more disconcerting to leaders of the blocs in Congress than at the White House.

Senators and Representatives who discussed the situation with the President to-day received the impression that he is convinced that the failure to carry out the pledges of his party does not lie at his door.

The haste of those leaders in the House and Senate who have persistently flouted his advice and withheld their support from his policies to ally themselves rather confirms the President's view of recent political events, in the judgment of impartial observers.

In discussing the overturn of the regular organizations in Indiana, Pennsylvania and Iowa the President, however, voiced no criticism of either management or methods adopted by them. According to an official who went over the matter with the President the latter did, however, express the hope that the moral would be properly interpreted by party leaders both in and out of Congress.

## Placing of the Blame.

The comparatively small but vigorous element in the two houses—variously designated as "liberal," "insurgent" or "progressive"—competed with the jubilant Democratic spokesmen to-day in placing on both the President and Congress any blame that might exist for the unexpected primary results. The President, naturally, came in for a larger share of censure from these quarters because of his disinclination to venture beyond the role of friendly adviser and assert arbitrarily the leadership of his party, which is acknowledged everywhere, except among the blocs in the two houses.

## Judgment of Outside Leaders.

These outside leaders, who are little concerned over the ambitions of individual Senators and Representatives to win renominations at the expense of the Harding Administration, or by sacrificing the party, contend that an impartial analysis of the Indiana, Pennsylvania and Iowa results will show that they were dictated by natural political reasons to be looked for in the situation.

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# ARMY AND NAVY WILL CARRY ROW OVER RANK TO HARDING

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The controversy on seniority between the army and navy commanders at Honolulu has proved impossible of adjustment between the legal advisers of the two departments, and may be referred to President Harding as Commander-in-Chief for settlement.

The army legal experts held that Major-Gen. Sumnerall, in command of the Hawaiian Department, was senior in rank to Rear Admiral Simpson, commanding the Hawaiian naval district. The naval legal experts contended, however, that Admiral Simpson was senior in charge.

The army contention is that Rear Admirals of the junior group, which includes one-half of the officers of that grade in the navy, take rank with Brigadier-Generals of the army, and their relative rank would depend upon dates of commission. In the army view all Major-Generals outrank Rear Admirals of the junior group, and if that contention is sustained Gen. Sumnerall would outrank Admiral Simpson, as he was commissioned as Major-General before Admiral Simpson became a Rear Admiral of the senior group, which, it is argued, corresponds to the rank of Major-General.

The contention of the navy experts, it was said, was based on the assumption that all Rear Admirals in the navy outrank Brigadier-Generals in the army and that the navy has no grade corresponding to that of Brigadier-General, since the rank of Commodore in the navy was abandoned and provision made for division of the Rear Admirals into two groups, the senior and junior groups.

# RICCI CLAIMS RIGHT TO DISCUSS TARIFF

Asserts It Is International  
Problem and Proper Mat-  
ter to Argue.

## HAS NO WISH TO MEDDLE

Envoy's Reply to Attack of  
Watson Called Unusual  
Diplomatic Act.

WASHINGTON, June 7 (Associated Press).—Taking notice of objections made in the Senate by Senator Watson (Rep., Ind.) to discussion by him of tariff and other legislation, Senator Ricci, the Italian Ambassador, in a formal statement to-day declared that his duties were an international problem and as such were a proper subject for discussion by a diplomatic agent of a foreign country.

Intention to interfere with American internal affairs was disclaimed by the Ambassador in his statement, issuance of which in reply to statements made in Congress was regarded in diplomatic circles as a most unusual procedure.

Senator Ricci felt keenly the criticism directed by Senator Watson, a recognized Administration leader, against him, Sir Auckland Geddes, the British Ambassador, and some other diplomatic representatives, whom the Indiana Senator accused of opposing not only the tariff but the merchant marine and other legislation. Ambassador Geddes has refused to comment in any way on the matter, but was understood to have discussed it with Secretary Hughes yesterday at the State Department. Ambassador Ricci's statement follows:

"When merchants and business men invite me to speak before their association they do not wish me to talk about hypotheses on the origin of the gods or on theoretical suppositions about the verification of pre-Hermetic poets; they wish me to speak of current topics; and I believe that they expect me to tell them the truth. It is for this reason that I endeavor to say things clearly and to demonstrate the practical results thereof, without ambiguity or circumlocution, apt only to befog the issues under consideration.

"No one who speaks of traffic and exchange can overlook the effects of tariff duties upon them. Or should one say that those effects are due to the phases of the moon or to the action of the tides?

"Nobody has any intention to interfere with your internal affairs. I, for instance, would never think of discussing your taxation policy. But tariff duties are not only an internal problem; they are also an international problem, inasmuch as they affect the products which any country (my country among the others) imports or may import here. And this is so true that they are often made the subject of direct international treaties.

"Each country exercising its sovereign rights can regulate its tariff regime as it sees fit. But as no sensible Italian would be offended if any American Ambassador should state the effects of an Italian tariff intended to put exceptional duties on products which America sends to Italy, such as cotton and oil, so there is no sense in saying that your policy is being interfered with when one shows the effects which a high tariff would produce on Italian imports to America and on American exports to Italy, which, by a natural and even necessary

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## Mrs. William A. Prime, Jr., Seeks Divorce Charging 'Mental Cruelty'

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
LOS ANGELES, June 7.—Mrs. Ruth Kennedy Prime, wife of William A. Prime, Jr., of New York, to-day filed suit in Santa Barbara for divorce, charging Prime with continual intoxication and mental cruelty. Two children, Pamela Dutton and Margaret Joyce, six and three years of age respectively, are with the mother, who asks that their custody be given to her. No alimony is asked. Friends explain by stating that a property settlement has been made.

Mrs. Prime states that when she returned from a European visit in May, 1920, they resided for a time at the Rockaway Hunt Club, Cedarhurst, L. I., and two days after her return while she and her husband were dining with Miss Harriet McLaughlin and the latter's brother Mr. Prime asked her: "Why don't you go back to Europe? You can't take my children with you, but you can go any time you want, so far as I am concerned."

This, the wife says, so humiliated her she became so nervous that she was taken to a sanatorium to recuperate.

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# WARD'S TALE STANDS WITH GRAND JURY'S INQUIRY NEAR END

White Plains Investigators  
Still Seek Nature of  
Blackmail Plot.

## HAVEN'T INKLING YET

Reticence May Be Only  
Cause of Indicting  
Slayer of Peters.

## WARD, SR., IS NOT CALLED

Judge Intimates Danger of  
Kidnaping if Cunningham  
Is Released.

Although the Grand Jury at White Plains has considered the Ward case for only one day it seems to have almost finished its investigation. It may end the job to-day; if not, it is likely to adjourn to next Tuesday.

Obviously the jurors are bent on covering every inch of ground. The trouble is that there is little ground to cover. Having formally verified the fact of Clarence Peters' death and of Ward's acknowledgment that he shot Peters in self-defense, the jury's task is to hear witnesses who might help to establish the truth or falsity of Ward's story.

The only reputed witnesses of the shooting are those two expert vanishers—Charles Ross and his brother in blackmail, Jack. In the Ward story they fired at Ward from their red Stutz after Peters fell on the morning of May 16. They then disappeared in the direction of Chappaqua and from the ken of man.

## Tests Put on Ward's Story.

With Charley and Jack lost to view, District Attorney Weeks, in advising the Grand Jury, seeks first to test the probability of manner in which Peters was shot and the circumstances. This he is doing by summoning the persons who found the body and who examined the place along the State highway near Kensico Lake, where it was found.

His next plan is to check up Ward's movements on the night of the killing and see if they were as represented by Ward. This he has done by calling Mrs. Ward and the household servants, and they have sworn that Ward did go in his car on that night and that he did not get home until about 4:30 o'clock in the morning. This testimony, given on Tuesday, agrees with what Ward has said.

Unless the District Attorney has other witnesses up his sleeve about whom he has said nothing, the testimony is contradicted. So far as known, the District Attorney does not have the name of any other person who saw Ward on the night in question.

Next, the Grand Jury would give a good deal of thought to the nature of the blackmailing, which, says Ward, drew \$30,000 from him, and which was of a serious kind that he was willing to drive through the dark countryside at life's lowest hour to see if he could not get the money.

In the meantime Mr. Winter indicated that the District Attorney may delve deeper into the cotton brokerage situation and attempt to indict individual brokers who have operated as members of the American Exchange, in addition to Angelo T. Jennings and Edward L. Patton, already under indictment. The directors who were indicted in April are:

Randolph Jones, Sr., of 622 West 115th street, former vice-president and director; George W. Pratt, 66 West Seventy-seventh street, secretary-treasurer and director; Angelo T. Jennings, 372 Fairmount avenue, Jersey City, director; Martin Goulet, 814 Riverside Drive, director; and Raymond Palmer, 345 Union street, Brooklyn, director.

The American Exchange case moved swiftly to a close. That its result was watched closely by members and former members of the exchange was attested by their presence until the verdict was brought in soon after 6 o'clock. When the findings of the jury had been heard, Albert Massey of counsel for the exchange moved to set it aside, but this was denied. Justice Marcus said that he would consider allowing extra compensation to members of the jury who have heard the case since May 20.

Some idea of the importance which members of Exchange attached to the case was shown by the fact that they were all present at the trial.

It is also believed that Ward would stand indictment and trial rather than be watched closely by members and former members of the exchange who believe the presumption of innocence to which every defendant is entitled, reinforced by the fact of Ward's voluntary surrender when the authorities had no idea that he was involved, would be too strong to be offset by any evidence the State may produce.

## Grand Jury Resumes To-day.

The Grand Jury did not meet yesterday, but will resume its work at 10 o'clock this morning. It was rumored that Mrs. Ward, whose testimony on Tuesday was full of "I do not know" and "I can't remember," would be recalled to-day.

District Attorney Weeks declined to state his intention either as to Mrs. Ward or Jim Cunningham, the material witness now in the White Plains jail.

Winningsham, who professes to have second hand knowledge that Ward shot one Bill or Joe Jackson as well as Clarence Peters, has told so many different stories that the authorities apparently do not know quite what to do with him. His counsel, Maurice J. McCarthy, had him in court on a habeas corpus writ yesterday and asked Justice to release him outright, or failing that, to reduce his bail, which is now \$5,000. The Justice asked the lawyer to reduce his argument to a written brief and submit it to-day.

Cunningham says he can help find Charley Rogers and Jackson if he is free. That the District Attorney doubts this is suggested by the fact that he is trying to keep him in jail until the value of what Cunningham has already told can be determined.

It is supposed that one of to-day's witnesses will be Lieut. Eugene Roberts of the State police, stationed at Troop K's barracks near Gedney Farms. Roberts went to the spot where Peters' body was found on May 16 and made a careful examination. He has said right

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# HYLAN SPLIT WITH TAMMANY INDICATED IN TALK TO MAYORS

Outlines State Platform  
Which Would Fit Him  
or Hearst.

## BLOW AT SMITH SEEN

Would Bar 'Good Natured'  
Man as Leader of Fight  
Against 'Interests.'

## ACCEPTS MILLER ISSUES

Says if 'Demagogue' Means  
One Who Refuses to Fall  
Into Line, He's It.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
POUGHKEEPSIE, June 7.—Mayor Hyman in two speeches here to-night to the Mayors' Conference and editors defined the issues for the autumn campaign and described the candidate who must stand on the Democratic platform he built. That description fits either himself or William R. Hearst.

Without declaring openly that he is a candidate for the Governorship, Mr. Hyman succeeded in conveying the idea that if Hearst is not nominated he may have to be. Politicians, gathered for party work during the three day session of the conference, were of one mind to-night in their conclusion that it stands Hearst and Hyman against Tammany and the world.

The Mayor had a big reception. Tuesday was Gov. Miller's day at the conference and this was Mayor Hyman's day. The Democratic municipal officials are outnumbered far by the Republicans, but the minority made as much noise as the majority.

Mr. Hyman, who has been and is being helped by a host of friends from New York City, with Grover Whalen and David Hirschfeld in the lead. It was much like a boom arriving at a convention.

The Mayor smiled and shook hands all over the streets. He stood on the side lines in Market street mopping his brow and applauding Poughkeepsie's fire fighters on parade. With nearly every handshake came the salutation "next Governor." The Mayor waved it aside, but each time it brought a broad smile.

His Specifications.  
The Mayor's speeches were regarded as decidedly anti-Tammany. Democrats here are wondering how it would be possible for Charles F. Murphy, with any degree of relish, to accept the situation.

The Mayor accepted the issues and the challenges made last night by Gov. Miller. If the name "demagogue" which the Governor applied in his lashings of "certain officials" applies to one who has served the people and refused to be whipped into line, then an official might be proud to be so called. Mr. Hyman said he accepted the interpretation of the fifty other Mayors here that the Governor meant Hyman when he made that arraignment.

"The people of this State," said Mayor Hyman, "are entitled to have the issue framed against Gov. Miller stated clearly and as clearly reflected in the record and personality of the man named to oppose him."

Here are his specifications for that man:

He must have fought openly for home rule and against party.

He must have been in the open in his fight against the corporate control of governments and against the private interest.

He must not be merely a good natured person with no record of past service in the interests of the people.

The politicians are wondering whether the Mayor's purpose in so carefully eliminating "a good natured" man could mean Alfred E. Smith, one of whose great assets in politics is that he is a good fellow.

His definition of the issues was a grouping of all the familiar blasts against corporations, special interests, and the rights of the people. As Gov. Miller makes his record of achievement the issue, so Hyman makes his denunciation of the Democratic issue.

The Mayor's first speech was at a dinner given in his honor by the Hudson Valley editors. The second was before the conference. In the latter he assailed the Rockefeller Foundation for "trying to control government," asserted that New York City is "cleaner, better and healthier

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# Ku Klux Kleagle and 42 Indicted for Felony in Raid at Los Angeles

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
LOS ANGELES, June 7.—Felonies indictments against forty-three high officials and members of the Ku Klux Klan were returned to-day by the Los Angeles County Grand Jury.

The indictments are based upon the raid which it is charged was organized and led by Nathan A. Baker, Kleagle of the "Invisible Empire," in Ingwood on April 22 last, and charge two counts of false imprisonment, two counts of kidnapping and one count of assault with a deadly weapon with intent to commit murder against each of the defendants.

William S. Coburn, formerly grand go-between of the Knights of the organization in California, and Kleagle Baker are among those indicted.

Coburn and Kleagle Baker are in Atlanta, and said to be in conference with Imperial Kleagle Clarke and other heads of the organization.

That the Los Angeles authorities will ask the Georgia officials to arrest Coburn and hold him for extradition proceedings was indicated to-night following a conference between William C. Doran, Chief Deputy District Attorney, and Under Sheriff Blacallan. Mr. Doran, it was learned, indicated to the under sheriff that in view of the ab-

# SENATOR REED STRICKEN WHEN MAKING SPEECH

Several Physicians Attend  
Him at Caruthersville, Mo.

CARTHERSVILLE, Mo., June 7.—Senator James A. Reed became suddenly ill here to-night when making a speech in his campaign for the Democratic nomination for the United States Senate.

Mr. Reed, who had been in the city since he began his address, the second of the day, and was taken to the hotel. Several physicians volunteered to attend him.

# VERMONT WOMEN PICK MAN AS POET LAUREATE

Robert Frost Chosen for State  
Honor by Clubs.

SPRINGFIELD, Vt., June 7.—Selection of Robert Frost as poet laureate of Vermont by the State Federation of Women's Clubs was announced at its convention here to-day. The poet has a summer residence at South Shaftsbury.

ILLNESS OF POPE DENIED.  
LONDON, June 6.—A dispatch to the Times from Rome says the best proof that the recent rumors that the Pope was ill are unfounded is the fact that the Pontiff took part in the usual audience as usual. He received Cardinal Bourne this morning.

# Poincare Repeats France Has Penalty Plans Ready

PARIS, June 7. (Associated Press).—Repeating his previous declaration in the Chamber of Deputies in the Chamber of Deputies to France's determination to act alone if necessary in case of Germany's default in reparations, Premier Poincare told the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee that, regardless of whether the need for imposing penalties upon Germany arose or not, France had studied and prepared all plans for various sorts of penalties and was ready to force the day when the Reparations Commission might declare Germany in default.

# BANKERS MAY QUIT TASK OF SUPPLYING LOAN FOR GERMANY

Reparations Commission  
Votes Them Free Hand  
to Suggest Plans.

## BUT FRANCE OBJECTS

Decision Lacks Value, as  
Final Acceptance Must  
Be Unanimous.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
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New York Herald Bureau,  
Paris, June 7.

The project of an international loan to Germany is oscillating to-night between abrupt and complete abandonment by the international bankers of all further consideration of the subject, as a sign to France that her present attitude regarding Germany's payment of reparations makes such negotiation fruitless, and a continuation of their labors on a more extensive scale, under authority given to-day by a three to one vote in the Reparations Commission. The vote against the proposal was cast by the French representative.

This investigation by the bankers would include the advisability of revising the present system of payments by Germany, as well as the total reparations, but with the realization that any suggested revision as the basis for such a loan would not receive the unanimous approval of the commission.

By to-day's decision of the Reparations Commission the bankers in conference here received authority to "go as far as they like" in examining the London agreement and the payments it prescribes, as well as Germany's capacity to fulfill them. The decision is most unsatisfactory to such bankers as J. P. Morgan, and the general impression is that the bankers will decide to-morrow that there is little use in further discussing the loan question for the present.

## French for "Hands Off."

As was inevitable, international finance has come into violent collision with French politics. The French member of the commission by his vote showed France to be for a "hands off" policy on the amount and even the schedule of payments. Belgium, however, aided with England and Italy in agreeing to give the bankers authority to examine the present arrangement—a fact which is significant as showing that France can no longer count upon her devastated ally to maintain with her an unbreakable front on the question.

To-morrow's decision of the bankers seems to rest largely in the hands of Mr. Morgan, who, with the potential lending resources of the United States behind him, is the overshadowing personality here.

Mr. Morgan is understood to-night to question seriously the advisability of the bankers going on under the present conditions, on the theory that the moral effect of a complete break-off of the present discussion can do more in the end toward curing the present impossible situation than for the committee to continue its seemingly futile deliberations.

"I shouldn't say the conference yet has a shadow of an impulse," said one of the highest authorities to-night. "But the bankers' committee finds itself in the face of a decision which gives no encouragement, and is largely valueless because any final acceptance of recommendations by the commission must be unanimous, and this seems impossible. Only one thing is certain, and that is that the present situation cannot go on indefinitely."

## French Fear Reopening Treaty.

Although the French newspapers have persistently represented the bankers as having asked the committee whether a reduction in the reparation total would be permissible, the bankers did not go so far as that. They merely asked the commission whether their powers might be enlarged to include payments and the possibility of their examination of the present schedule of rearrangement, but France considers that this would be opening the door to revision of the Versailles treaty, without any compensation in the form of cancellation of allied war debts. This Mr. Poincare has indicated as the policy upon which the Government intends to stand emphatically.

## U. S. Observer Stems Position.

To-day's meeting of the commission was of a most interesting and critical character. Roland W. Boyden, the American unofficial observer, while not voting, took part in the discussion to the extent of making a short emphatic statement that the American public would not wish to see the bankers hampered in any investigation of the reparation problem they might choose to make. It was a statement which seemed to impress all his colleagues save M. Dubois.

The feeling in American circles is that it is useless to go on in view of the French attitude. Lacking the slightest encouragement that the United States will cancel allied debts, the situation on the loan project appears hopeless to Europeans. Even the temporary expedient of a small loan apparently is not favored by Mr. Morgan, who is understood to believe that some drastic move must be done to convince France of the necessity of modifying her present position, if she

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Theatrical and Hotel and Restaurants.  
Advertising will be found on Page 12.—Adv.